

## BEAUTIFUL MUSIC EXQUISITELY RENDERED.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, FRIDAY,  
JUNE 20TH, 8 P. M.

THE SCHUMANN QUINTETTE.

BETTER COME EARLY IF YOU WANT A SEAT.

PRICE ADMISSION 50c.

### The Standard.

William Glasmann, Publisher.  
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER  
(Established 1870.)

This paper will always fight for progress and reform, it will not knowingly tolerate injustice or corruption and will always fight demagogues of all parties, it will oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, it will never lack sympathy with the poor, it will always remain devoted to the public welfare and will never be satisfied with merely printing news, it will always be drastically independent, and will never be afraid to attack wrong, whether committed by the rich or the poor.

#### DEMONSTRATORS FROM THE LOGAN COLLEGE

The last session of the Utah legislature passed a measure providing for farm and home demonstrators, as follows:

"The board of trustees of the Utah Agricultural college is authorized and is directed to place practical farm and home demonstrators in various parts of the state of Utah. These demonstrators shall study comprehensively the existing farm and home conditions within the district assigned. They shall visit as far as possible from farm to farm and from home to home and shall present such facts and principles and practices of modern agriculture and home science as may seem needed in the development of the districts assigned. They may assist in the introduction of new crops, new methods of cultivation and new machinery; encouraging boys and girls' farm and home contests; in assisting co-testing and similar organizations; in advancing county and local fairs, and in promoting in such other ways as may be decided upon, the agricultural and home interests of the districts to which the demonstrators are assigned. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this bill the following moneys have been appropriated from the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, namely, \$6000 for the year 1913, with an increase of \$2500 for each succeeding year until a total of \$25,000 a year is reached."

In response to this new law, the Utah Agricultural college has named demonstrators to different counties and issued final instructions.

This is one of the most important moves ever made by the state of Utah, carrying, as it does, the latest knowledge of our agricultural colleges direct to the farms and homes.

The idea is not original with our legislators or educators but is borrowed from other states where the system has worked to the great benefit of the farmers and others.

President J. A. Whitsoe of the Logan educational institution, an authority on many agricultural subjects, rejoices over the broadened field of labor which has been opened to the Agricultural college, and says:

"Science has grown very rapidly

the last 100 years and the application of science and the needs of man have multiplied rapidly the last twenty-five years. The real problem is how to bring all of these new facts to the people. This movement is an attempt to put into the possession of the people the facts and principles that may be applied in making more profitable and more desirable all phases of farm and home life. It seems to me to be a necessary supplement to the work already being done by the experiment station and the agricultural college. Its results are sure to be of very great value to the state. In the beginning it may have a few hardships. Experience will have to be gathered, but if the people will have a little patience until the work can be brought well under way, it will show itself to be one of the most important movements ever inaugurated in the state."

#### PRODDING THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE.

Every reader of the Salt Lake Tribune must have discovered within the past two years a great change in that paper's treatment of the "Mormon" question. There was a time when the Tribune was devoted almost entirely to Mormon baiting. The cartooning was coarse and the editorials scandalous. Then there came a right-about face, and the libeling of the state ceased.

Lately there has been evidence in certain quarters of a desire to nag at the Tribune and provoke a return of the campaign of denunciation. This harassing should be frowned down by the business interests. If the Tribune is honestly disposed to re-establish good will in Utah, so that a united people may go forward to the accomplishment of better things and the enjoyment of mutual trust, encouragement should be extended.

Of course, it is capital for certain newspaper rivals of the Tribune, this reviving of deep prejudices and animosities, but the people should rebuke those who, to gain an advantage, would involve the whole state in religious turmoil.

During the past year, the people of Utah have been progressing toward a better understanding of each other and old differences were being effaced and to upset that condition for selfish purposes is a crime against the peace of the state and the welfare of every home.

#### AND SHE RAGGED IN PRIVATE.

The ragtime dance is condemned by almost everyone, but almost everyone, in private, if not in public, "rags." Here in Ogden nearly all the private parties, just to satisfy the curiosity of those who have never seen "ragging" or have never "ragged," allow just a little ragtime, which, in connection with the following from the New York Mail, points a moral:

A certain nice young girl would have nothing to do with the wicked new

dances, and was made so uncomfortable and unhappy by them that she fled from the ballroom when the people began to dance them. But one afternoon another nice young girl, in the privacy of her own house, taught the first young girl how to do the tango. Of course, she had no idea of ever doing the dance herself. She thought, perhaps, that it might increase her abhorrence of the thing to know just how it was done. But, having learned it, she began to want to dance it, and the very next dance she attended saw her tangoing gayly with the rest.

#### THE DIFFERENCE IN THE LOBBYISTS

The New York World has become the defender of the administration. Whatever Wilson does is right, according to that paper. Here is its defense of the President's overstepping of the line that divides the executive and legislative branches of the government:

"What is called the new lobby at Washington boasts that its methods are 'business like,' and legitimate. It spends a great deal of money, but none dishonestly. It is brisk, up-to-date, cheery and unscrupulous. It bullies; it does not buy."

"No one ventured to champion the old lobby, but the defenders of the new are many. Worse than all this, there are senators and representatives who can see no difference between the new lobbyist and the president of the United States, the one attempting to influence congress to break its promise and the other exercising his constitutional rights in an effort to persuade that body to keep its promises."

The World should explain wherein the constitution authorizes the President to resort to the patronage at his command to influence legislation. If there is anything in our organic law capable of being so construed, the sooner we find it out and proceed to eliminate it, the better for the future of the country.

We hold that the sugar men and wool growers would be neglecting to assert the inherent and inalienable right of self preservation, if they did not, with all the eloquence and other legitimate persuasion at their command, endeavor to dissuade congress from enacting legislation that must mean the ruin of their industries. The government when it, by bounty or otherwise, encouraged investment of wealth in those industries, tacitly agreed to preserve those interests by protecting them so long as they were in need of protection, and the investors are acting wholly within the bounds of good conduct when they proceed to remind the government of its obligation.

The President has no such justification for his "lobbying."

## WORLD'S MARKETS

#### WALL STREET.

New York, June 19.—There was a recession in all parts of the list at the opening today. Union Pacific and Interborough fell back a point on the first sales. Fractional recessions were registered for all of the other active stocks except Canadian Pacific. Trading was active for the first few minutes, but after the first rush of selling orders the market grew quieter.

Stocks seemed to be wanted at the lower levels and a demand rose which pulled up the list sharply in spots. Ontario and Western was again marked up on dividend expectations. General selling broke out again later, with particular heaviness in Canadian Pacific and Union Pacific.

Scaling down of the short interest on the recent rise in stocks and falling off in investment buying at the higher quotation affected the course of the market, which was inclined to react during the morning.

With no new developments to influence the market on either side, prices sagged, investment stocks showing the largest losses. Selling, while not heavy, was strong, and various railroads and specialties displayed heaviness at times. Bonds were steady.

#### Chicago Livestock.

Chicago, June 19.—Hogs—Receipts, 19,000; market strong, 5 to 10c higher. Bulk, \$8.50@8.65; light, \$8.40@8.50; mixed, \$8.35@8.50; heavy, \$8.15@8.35; rough, \$8.15@8.35; pigs, \$6.65@8.35.

Cattle—Receipts, 6,000; market weak to 10c lower. Beef steers, \$7.25@9.10; Texas steers, \$6.90@8.00; western steers, \$7.00@8.10; stockers and feeders, \$5.30@8.15; cows and heifers, \$4.00@8.30; calves, \$7.00@9.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; market weak to 10c lower. Native, \$4.50@5.75; wethers, \$4.75@5.75; yearlings, \$5.40@6.50; lambs, native, \$5.10@7.00; western, \$5.25@7.00; spring, \$5.25@7.65.

#### Kansas City Livestock.

Kansas City, Mo., June 19.—Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market strong to 5c higher. Bulk, \$8.40@8.55; heavy, \$8.40@8.50; packers and butchers, \$8.45@8.55; light, \$8.50@8.60; pigs, \$7.35@7.90.

Cattle—Receipts, 4,500; market steady to weak. Prime fed steers, \$8.35@9.10; dressed beef steers, \$7.65@8.85; western steers, \$7.00@7.75; southern steers, \$6.00@8.00; cowh, \$4.95@7.50; heifers, \$6.75@8.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.30@7.85; bulls, \$6.00@7.25; calves, \$9.00@10.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; market steady. Lambs, \$6.25@7.75; yearlings, \$5.00@6.45; wethers, \$4.75@5.80; ewes, \$4.25@5.35; stockers and feeders, \$3.25@5.00.

#### Sugar.

New York, June 19.—Raw sugar—Firm. Muscovado, \$2.83@2.86; centrifugal, \$3.35@3.36; molasses, \$2.58@2.61. Refined, steady.

#### Omaha Livestock.

South Omaha, June 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; market lower. Native steers, \$7.40@8.30; cows and heifers, \$6.25@7.75; western steers, \$6.75@8.00; Texas steers, \$5.50@7.40;

cows and heifers, \$5.40@7.00; calves, \$8.00@10.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 8,600; market higher. Heavy, \$8.25@8.40; light, \$8.35@8.50; pigs, \$6.00@7.50; bulk of sales, \$8.35@8.45.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market lower. Yearlings, \$5.50@6.25; wethers, \$5.50@6.00; lambs, \$6.75@8.00.

#### CANADIANS WIN.

London, June 19.—Canada today won the first singles match from South Africa in the elimination round for the selection of a challenger for the Dwight F. Davis lawn tennis trophy.

R. B. Powell presented the dominion and R. F. Le Sueur, South Africa, Powell won the match by three sets to two. The score was 6-3, 6-4, 4-6, 7-5. The match was played at Queen's club.

## NOTICE

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by Mrs. Dora Fowles after June 13, 1913.

J. H. FOWLES.

## LIBERTY OF THE PRESS

U. S. Judge, Smith McPherson Sends Paper to National Press Convention—Judge Cannot Maintain Dignity Punishing Editors

Colorado Springs, Colo., June 19.—Election of officers and the selection of a meeting place for 1914 were the important matters unfinished before the National Press association convention at its closing session this morning.

There appeared to be no opposition to these nominees:

President—J. Clyde Oswald, New York.

Vice President—George E. Hosmer, Fort Morgan, Colo.

Secretary—George Schkesser, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Treasurer—W. R. Hodges, Sleepy Eye, Minn.

An informal poll of delegates favored New Orleans for the 1914 convention city with San Francisco almost a sure winner for 1915.

The features of the morning session were an address by Lieutenant Governor Warren Harding of Ohio, a talk by Irvin Cobb, and the reading of a paper on the "Liberty of the Press" by Judge Smith McPherson of the United States district court for Iowa by a delegate.

Colorado Springs, Colo., June 19.—"No judge has ever yet maintained his dignity and never will by bringing an editor before the court and punishing him because of animadversions made through the columns of the newspaper."

"It would be helpful to the courts if editors of learning and character would in a dignified and intelligent manner discuss the rulings of the courts, whether by commendation or whether by adverse criticism."

These statements were made in a paper by Smith McPherson, United States district judge, southern district of Ohio, which was read before the National Press association today. Judge McPherson did not attend the meeting of the association. In his paper, which was entitled "Liberty of the Press," he discussed in a general way the relations that should exist between the courts and newspapers.

"Intelligent criticism is invited," said Judge McPherson. "Slang and vituperation are despised by the judge and as I believe by the intelligent of the public. Substantial and honest and mature criticism is of a great aid to the courts, as well as educators of the public. Criticism at random tends to make a judge careless. Criticism of newspapers should be of a kind, and none other, than the editor would use in conversation with the judge. Then there would be no bitterness, but a useful exchange of views. And with such criticism, progress will be made, because such criticism is within the limits of 'freedom of the press' and not a mere license for what there is no remedy, and no resulting good. Let editors and writers be gentlemanly towards the judges. And let judges have a due regard to the freedom of the press. The public will then be the beneficiary."

Wants More Fair Relationship.

In the beginning of his paper, Judge McPherson said he wished the relationship between the courts and the press were more fair and sincere than it is.

"The freedom of the press is one of the institutions of this country, and as such will ever exist, and rightly so."

"Must Respect the Courts."

"I repeat that it is the duty of all, including newspapers, to be respectful to the courts and of aid to the courts in a decorous administration of public justice. But it is idle to talk to the effect that courts in their pro-

cesses are not subject to criticism. We talk about the science of law. It is a science, but an inexact science. For instance, the supreme court of the United States, with reference to the monopoly created by patents and the sale of patented articles under such monopoly, has within one year handed down two decisions, the results being opposite holdings, owing to the different makeup of the court. And so it is with reference to many other subjects. Judges, like other men of equal experience, equal in age, or equal in learning, equal in fairness of disposition, reach different conclusions. It is so in all business affairs of life, and it will ever be so, of course.

"In speaking of courts, in the main, I have referred to the United States courts. There are other abuses which if fully exposed, would result for the better."

In this connection, Judge McPherson spoke of the treatment of jurors and favored greater liberty for them. He said there should be no greater occasion for having detectives follow jurors than for following judges.

"The one weakness of the newspaper is in the fact that too many newspapers predetermine a fixed policy of such paper, and determine in advance whether the holding of the courts, if one way or the other, shall be commended or disapproved, and then the matter is taken up by some editorial writer whose name is not known to the public."

"Instead of berating the judge as being in some indefinite way related to the 'interests,' controlled by railroad attorneys, or in a close fellowship with the money trust, so-called, why is it that the press does not show by arguments that the decision overthrowing the city ordinance or statute was wrong, by presenting the reasons why the ordinance or statute is not in conflict with the constitution of the United States? How many of you gentlemen write such editorials? Some of you do, and some of you do not. We all know that such cases can rightly be carried to the supreme court of the United States and whatever may be the decision of that great court, all persons of all classes cheerfully yield obedience."

Refers to California Law.

"Take the recent enactments in the state of California with reference to their alien statutes as respects the holding of real estate. I have no information as to whether that statute is in conflict with the treaty between the United States and Japan, or not. But can any man doubt what an honest and courageous judge will hold, if the case brought before him presents the question, and such court finds there is a conflict between the statute and the treaty, as to which shall give way? Can California or any other one state ride down a treaty between this country and Japan? I only say this for an illustration, and not as an expression of opinion with reference to the merits of the California legislation. But the constitution of the United States says that this constitution and all treaties made thereunder shall be the supreme law of the land, and if a statute and treaty are in conflict, that which is supreme must prevail over that which is not supreme."

Judge McPherson said the better class of newspapers and magazines of the country are often of great aid to the courts in bringing about desired reforms and court procedure.

Continuing, he declared that there are too many receiverships, with attorneys for the complaining party directing the officers.

"The newspapers," he said, "as yet, with few exceptions, do not seem to have grasped this evil, real or supposed; sometimes it is a real evil, and sometimes it is only a supposed evil; but generally subjecting the courts to a harmful criticism. If this matter were given greater publicity and the reasons for and against receiverships, the result would be for the public good, as well as for the good of interested parties."

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THERE IS REAL satisfaction, the best wear and beauty of finish in

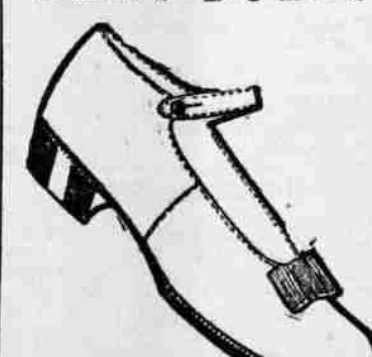
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THE NATIONAL

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175 Silk and Serge Dresses, all colors, at MANUFACTURERS' COST.

200 Ladies' and Misses Spring Coats and Suits at HALF PRICE.

350—\$1.25 to \$2.00 White Embroidered Shirt Waists at .98c

175 pairs of odd and end Nemo, W. B. and R. & G. Corsets at HALF PRICE.

250—\$3 to \$7.50 Trimmed Straw Hats, your choice . . . \$1.00

50—\$1.25 to \$1.75 Straw Suit Cases, your choice . . . 98c

125—75c White Lace Underskirts . . . 39c

125—\$1.50 to \$1.75 White Emb. and Lace Underskirts. . . 75c

130—\$1.25 to \$2.00 Parasols . . . 50c

175—\$1.75 to \$2.50 Parasols . . . 75c

500 yards of 35c to 50c Lace Insertions . . . 10c

250 yards of 75c to \$1.00 Lace Insertions . . . 19c

50 long Chamoisette Gloves . . . 39c

75c long Chamoisette Gloves . . . 48c

\$1.00 long Silk Gloves . . . 75c

\$1.25 long Silk Gloves . . . \$1.00

\$2.50 Leather Bags, kid-lined, at HALF PRICE.

500 yards of 35c to 75c Fancy Ribbon . . . 25c

125—75c Air Cushion Bristle Hair Brushes . . . 39c

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\$2.25 sizes, 11 to 2, Misses' 4-button White NuBuck Oxfords . . . \$1.49

\$2.50 sizes, 2 to 5 Ladies' 4-button NuBuck Oxfords. . . \$1.59

\$2.00 Ladies' Low Heel, Lace Oxfords, black . . . \$1.39

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\$2.50 Ladies Lace Oxfords, black . . . \$1.98

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Oak Tan Leather Used.  
All kinds of shoes done while you wait.  
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